

THE VINITA WEEKLY CHIEFTAIN.

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VINITA, INDIAN TERRITORY, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1903

NO. 28

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS AND HOG FENCING. DARROUGH LEADS THEM ALL

RAILROAD CLAIM.

M. K. & T. Serves Notice On Chief Buffington to Issue No Deeds.

ODD SECTIONS.

Ten Miles On Each Side Claimed and Chief Warned To Make No Conveyance of Allotments or Townlots.

Chief T. M. Buffington has received notice, through the attorneys of the M. K. & T. Railway Company, James Hagerman of St. Louis, and Clifford L. Jackson of Muskogee, that the said company claims every alternate section of land for ten miles on each side of the road under a grant from the United States government dated July 25, 1866.

This notice was accompanied with the demand that no deed to, or conveyance of, either as an allotment, or as a townlot, or on any other account, or for any other purpose, any of the sections of land, or any part thereof included in the odd numbered sections with in twenty miles of said road.

The act of Congress upon which this enormous claim is based is quoted in full in the notice and recites that these grants of land are to be made as soon as the Indian title is extinguished by treaty or otherwise.

BOUND TO COLLECT TAXES

No New Orders Issued Regarding the Indian Territory.

J. Blair Shoenfelt, Indian agent for the Five Civilized Nations, returned from Washington Monday. Regarding the reports that orders had been given by the Department of the Interior to enforce the collection of all tribal taxes, Mr. Shoenfelt stated that no new orders had been issued and that so far as he knew the collection of taxes would go on just as it has been. This means that the government cannot collect tribal taxes in the Creek nation. The agent further stated that it was his opinion that taxes in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations were under the supervision of the tribal authorities, and that he had been informed they would push the collection. The tribal tax is 1-1/2 per cent upon all goods introduced and would be ruinous to wholesalers who turn their stock many times a year. The announcement will cause a big stir in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

HEARST PLANS A JUNKET.

Congressmen To Be The Publisher's Guests to the Territories.

William R. Hearst, congressman-elect and owner of several newspapers, will take a congressional delegation of thirty-five members on a tour through the territories of Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona and the Indian territory. Mr. Hearst will provide a special train fully equipped with dining, library, smoking and buffet cars and pay all expenses of the trip. The delegates from the territories have been requested to submit a list of names of guests. The party will include only senators and representatives.

A Severe Cold for Three Months.

The following letter from A. J. Nisbaum of Batesville, Ind., tells its own story. I suffered for three months with a severe cold. A druggist prepared me some medicine, and a physician prescribed for me, yet I did not improve. I then tried Foley's Honey and Tar, and eight doses cured me. Refuse substitutes. Sold by Shanahan & Mitchell. dw

DISTRICT RECORDERS

Visit Muskogee to Receive Instructions as to the Management of Their Offices.

Monday morning all the deputy clerks in the Western district were in Muskogee in conference with Clerk Harrison.

The deputy clerks are now the recorders of the district and they came in to get instructions and blanks for their offices. There are in this district five recording places besides the one at Muskogee, this office being the recording division of the United States clerk's office. They will be supplied with all the necessary record books, etc., and the Creek nation will have a record of all the transfers of real estate and instruments that effect title to lands. This is something that is highly desirable and necessary to the development of the country.

The recorders of the district are: J. L. Peacock, Okmulgee; O. M. Ireland, Sapulpa; J. J. Warmick, Wewoka; U. E. Wilcox, Eufaula, and A. J. Byrnes, Wagoner. The recording office in Muskogee is a part of clerk's office and is conducted as a recording division.—Muskogee Times.

AN EXTRA SESSION.

President Roosevelt Has Summoned the Senate for March 5.

The President issued the following proclamation Monday:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION:

Whereas, Public interests require that the Senate should convene in extraordinary session; therefore I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary session of the Senate of the United States to convene at the capitol in the city of Washington upon the fifth day of March next at 12 o'clock, noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of United States at Washington the second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-seventh.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President,

JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

Stanley in Territory.

Ex-Gov. Stanley, the newly appointed member of the Dawes commission came in on the flyer today. It is Mr. Stanley's first visit to this city and the first visit to this part of the territory. This afternoon he is in consultation with Chairman Bixby and together they are going over the work of the commission, and the new member will be given some idea of the work of the commission of which he is now a member. Gov. Stanley will be in the city the remainder of the week. He stated to the Times reporter that he would not spend a great deal of his time in this city at present. His daughter and Mrs. Stanley had contemplated coming with him, but as the former is now preparing for a trip to California, it was impossible for them to come at this time.—Muskogee Times.

Dangers of Pneumonia.

A cold at this time if neglected is liable to cause pneumonia which is so often fatal, and even when the patient has recovered the lungs are weakened, making them peculiarly susceptible to the development of consumption. Foley's Honey and Tar will stop the cough, heal and strengthen the lungs and prevent pneumonia. Sold by Shanahan & Mitchell.

THE RAILROAD CLAIM.

The Cherokees Are Not Uneasy About Their Lands.

A staff correspondent of the Kansas City Star, writing from Vinita, has the following to say of the Katy land grant:

"They say here that it is a matter of no consequence, for Congress cannot give away what belongs to the Cherokees; what the Cherokees paid for with lands owned in the East. Secondly, the Indian title is in no way extinguished by allotment and none of it can be sold until two years after the government shall have given the individual Indians deeds for the lands. Thirdly, the act says the grant shall take effect in the Indian Territory only when the lands become a part of the public lands of the United States and that, of course, they never will.

"It's a scheme of the railway to make the government pay for something the railway has no legal claim to, they say. If the United States wants to give away its money to a railway, the Cherokees does not care. That is the way the Cherokees looks at it, and in average intelligence the Cherokees will equal any other race.

"Some who have taken allotments in the land claimed by the company are worrying, but the great majority look upon the Missouri, Kansas & Texas claim simply as a form leading to a demand on the federal government for prey.

"The allotment force of the Dawes commission goes right on with its work among the Cherokees as it did among the Creeks after the railway filed its claim there. The headquarters of the force is now in Vinita and the town is lively with government clerks and Cherokee claimants. The work here will continue until May, when the office will be transferred to Tahlequah to stay indefinitely. "It will take about two and a half years to complete the allotment among the 36,000 citizens of the Cherokee Nation. The act of Congress making the grant seems clearly enough to protect the Indians' holdings."

Ten Years Old.

Capt. A. S. McKennon of South McAlester, was in the city this morning, and it was while he was in consultation with Chairman Bixby of the commission, that he fell into a remissent mood and related some statistics relative to the commission that are of interest as they are recalled. Capt. McKennon has been a man of note in public affairs of the territory for many years and any action that is likely to affect the territory to any great extent makes an impression on him. "Do you remember," said he, "that it was ten years ago today that the act was passed creating the Dawes commission?" Chairman Bixby had not thought of it. "It was on November 1st that the commission was appointed and it was December 4th that the commission reported for work. The first meeting of the commission was held in the Adams hotel in Muskogee on the 10th of January following." These are incidents that have slipped from the mind of most of us yet in their day how important they were. The people and the commissioners themselves, and certainly not the parties who are responsible for the creation of the commission, did not realize the great work they were about to undertake nor its far reaching effects.—Muskogee Times.

Concerning Alden Benedict's production of "Thelma" the Scimitar, Memphis, Tenn., says, "A finished production, each line of the play sparkling with bright sayings. Every patron of the theatre was more than pleased with the magnificent production."

OFF FOR THE PEN.

"Ten Spot" Makes Another Trip North Loaded With Convicts and Guards.

Friday afternoon "Ten Spot," the prison car of Indian Territory, started north from Muskogee with a load of prisoners and guards for various prisons where the prisoners of this judicial district have been sentenced. The car was in charge of Deputy Frank Hubbard and ten or twelve guards.

The prisoners, their sentences and destination are as follows.

For reform school, Booneville, Missouri: Youles Gill, larceny, 5 years; Frank Daugley, larceny, 1 year and 1 day; Amy Sims, larceny, 3 years.

For insane asylum, Washington, D. C.: Esmeel Bruner, murder; James Hope, murder.

For reform school, Washington, D. C.: Columbus Baker, larceny, escape, returned; Cooey Cobb, larceny, 5 years; Henry Gill, larceny, 5 years; Jesse Hendricks, larceny, 5 years; James Raymond, larceny, 5 years; Chas. Simpson, larceny five years.

In the list of prisoners it will be noticed that Columbus Baker goes to the reform school at Washington, from which place he once escaped. The officials of the district are especially anxious that he serve out his full term, for reasons other than that for which he was sentenced. He is a son of Sam Baker at Checotah. Sam Baker was shot by Deputy Frank Jones last summer and came near dying. It is understood that his son, Columbus, has threatened to "get even" with Jones and it was feared that he would kill him.

Hope is the negro who cut off his head with an axe last summer. He lived twenty miles west of Eufaula.

Esmeel Bruner is a negro who killed his father at Wewoka last summer.—Muskogee Times.

CLOTHING THE BABY.

Ten Much Handling Weakens the Skin and Impairs the General Vigor.

A baby left to lie flat on a cool, firm mattress, where it can kick and wriggle and twist, stretch and turn, to its heart's content, without the stifling, enervating hindrance of fluffy pillows and innumerable gift-blankets, does not need much binding with hands to keep it in shape, nor swaddling in long petticoats to keep it warm, nor jostling about to keep it distracted in lieu of its being comfortable and happy, says Woman's Home Companion. A warm enough shirt, long, warm stockings fastened to the diaper (if legs need protection) and a clean, light, short little cotton slip, with one flannel one underneath when needed, is clothing enough. Thus the small body can kick clear of skirt with encouragement, to move so vigorously and busily as to stimulate its breathing and circulation and keep it warm from its own exertion, rather than from enervating dependence for warmth upon stuffy, discouraging clothing, that weakens the skin, circulation and general vigor.

Southern Mince-meat.

Roll four pounds of lean beef until tender; let it stand over night to get thoroughly cold. Pick the gristle and stringy bits from the meat and chop fine. Two pounds suet, minced; three pounds raisins, stoned and cut up; three pounds currants; one pound citron, sliced thin; four quarts tart cooking apples, chopped fine; two tablespoonsful cinnamon; one tablespoonful cloves; one tablespoonful ginger; one tablespoonful nutmeg, grated; rind and juice of two lemons; rind of one orange and juice of three; one pint good cider; one pound brown sugar, one teaspoonful salt. If you have any juice of sweet pickles add it. Set pan on range and heat hot. Pack in stone jars. Add brandy to taste. —N. Y. Herald.

It Saved His Leg.

F. A. Danforth of Logansport, Ga., suffered for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg, but writes that Buehler's Arnie's Balm wholly cured it in five days. For aches, wounds, piles it's the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 50c. Sold by People's drug store.

A FUND FOR POLAND.

Movement for National Resurrection Now Very Active.

Assessment of One Cent a Month Laid on Every Pole in All Parts of the World, Old and Young.

Since the emperor of Germany began to direct his attention to measures aimed against his Polish subjects in Prussia, the Polish national movement in the United States, and indeed all over the world, has taken on increased activity. The movement has never entirely died out in this country, states the New York Sun.

Chicago, Baltimore and Washington have always been active centers for Polish agitation, and the large Polish population of New York is now taking a new interest in the movement. The gathering of funds for the furtherance of Polish national resurrection has gone on steadily even during long periods when the Polish movement attracted no special attention.

An active supporter of the movement says that his people have learned the futility of insurrections under ordinary conditions and have determined to await the opportunity that a general European war or some special conditions in the states that have partitioned Poland will afford. While awaiting this movement the Poles are preparing for it. They know that when the opportunity comes it will be too late to prepare.

A singular accomplishment of the Polish movement is the assessment laid on every Pole in whatever part of the world. The assessment is only one cent a month, but falls upon every man, woman and child of the Polish race, and very few refuse to pay it, while many contribute much more than the regular assessment.

It is held that the movement will profit most from an assessment so low that even the poorest can pay it, for thus the largest possible number of Poles can be kept interested. The money thus collected is forwarded through secret channels to Switzerland, where the treasurer resides, and is used as seems best to the managers of the movement.

Probably some of it has been used to enable Poles to buy back the estates in Prussia bought by the German government some years ago and sold to German colonists. Other appropriations are made for various objects bearing directly or indirectly upon the national movement.

Money for these purposes flows in freely, and if there seemed an early prospect of special activity the subscriptions would be enormously increased. The obtaining of money is the easiest part of the propaganda, for the Polish national movement is furthered by great variety of organizations.

Shooting societies, athletic societies, beneficial societies of various sorts, all have some relation to the national movement. At the same time the Polish Catholic priests in this country and throughout the world zealously foster the national spirit in their congregations. No people are truer to the Catholic church than the Poles, and the priests respond by being peculiarly sympathetic with the national aspirations of their people.

There are some very successful Poles in this city and elsewhere in the country, and the solidarity of the resident Poles is remarkable. Noble and peasant come together in pleasant intercourse, and are at one in their desire for the furtherance of the national movement.

National costumes and the national dress are preserved as far as possible, and in their interest in these things poor and rich are alike. A lecturer who was seeking to borrow for purposes of illustration a woman's cloak of the Polish national pattern asked for such a garment at a Polish shoe-maker's shop which she visited, and soon afterward received an inquiry on the subject from a Polish nobleman living in this country.

The Polish nobles, indeed, are often engaged in the hardest kind of labor in the land of their adoption. A few are employed as linguists in this city and in the departments at Washington.

The Constitution in Practice.

The theory of the constitution is that the three departments of the government—the legislative, the executive, and the judiciary—are independent of one another. In practice, the government is not carried on in harmony with this theory. The system of checks and balances does not operate as its inventors intended. The president was to have had the power of selecting his subordinates; the senate, through the exercise of the power of confirmation, was to prevent the appointment of unworthy men, especially of men who might conspire with the president to usurp power. In practice most of the president's subordinates are forced upon him. He usually selects after consultation with a senator, who stands for the whole senate, for he has its power behind him through a custom which has grown to be a rule of conduct, known as the "courtesy of the senate."—Hearst

THESE HAVE LOST.

Interior Department Affirms Decision of Dawes Commission.

The Secretary of the Interior has affirmed the decision of the Dawes commission rejecting the following applications for enrollment as citizens of the Cherokee Nation:

Laura E. Banks, Lon Switzer, Jesse Parnell, Sue Welch.

The March Cosmopolitan.

The COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE for March contains a number of noteworthy articles. "The Police Systems of Europe," by Avery D. Andrews, formerly Police Commissioner of New York, embodies many of the results of the investigations of the author on his recent official visit to Europe, where he went to study the police systems of the leading countries. It is capably illustrated. "The Selection for a Home," by Clarence A. Martin, Professor of Architecture at Cornell University, is the first of twelve articles on the general subject of "How to Administer a Household." Louise Parks Richards contributes an interesting personal sketch of the great painter, Von Lebach. Two other character sketches deal with James Brooks Dill, the prominent corporation lawyer, and Edward Henry Harriman, the Western Railroad Czar. Elbert Hubbard, in an article on "A Gladiatorial Renaissance," makes out a strong case against football as it is played today, and Tom Masson discusses how many men a girl should be engaged to before she marries. "The Woman of Fifty," by Mrs. Wilson Woodrow, deals with the victory of modern woman over her hereditary enemy, Time. Other articles are: "The Young Napoleon," by Field-marshal Viscount Wolseley, K. P.; "Mankind in the Making," by H. G. Wells; "Insurance as a Profession," by Charles F. Thwing, LL. D., President of the Western Reserve University; and "History of the Negro in the South." The March Cosmopolitan also contains four complete stories in addition to Henry Seton Merriman's new novel, "Barbatsch of the Guard."

NATIVE HOMES OF MOROS.

Inherit from Pirate Ancestors the Custom of Building Over the Water.

The houses of the Moros are more interesting on the inside than the exterior indicates. From their pirate ancestors they have inherited the custom of building out over the water, so that they might slip out the more easily in case they were attacked. The houses are ramshackle and irregular, and there is no beauty in their architecture, but the inside suggests at least two things—enough to eat, and plenty to wear. Many of them have large looms, and some of the cloth that the Moros make is very pretty, especially that used for the men's trousers. This is usually a small stripe in bright colors, woven in silk over a cotton background. An inevitable sight is the Koran—the Mohammedan Bible. I remember that my respect for this book was brought out rather abruptly one day while I was looking through one of the houses. The only chairs in the room were made of two boards, crossed like a saw-buck, making a kind of camp stool. And on each one I noticed an old, worn, open book. As I was very tired, I made a move as if to sit on what seemed to me the only available place in the room, when a Moro gentleman took me by the arm and began to make frantic motions, pointing to the book. I did not need to understand his language to know that the Koran is not a book to be sat on, nor to be removed from its sacred altar.

Uncle Benben Says.

When a man begins to fidget out dat de world owes him a livin' it's time for other men to git home airy an' see dat de cellar doah ain safely locked.—Detroit Free Press.

Tragedy Averted.

"Just in the nick of time our little boy was saved," writes Mrs. W. Watkins of Pleasant City, Ohio. "Pneumonia had played sad havoc with him and a terrible cough set in besides. Doctors treated him, but he grew worse every day. At length we tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and our darling was saved. He's now sound and well." Everybody ought to know it's the only sure cure for coughs, colds and all lung diseases. Guaranteed by People's drug store. Price 50c and \$1. Trial bottles free. dw